

Commercial



Advertiser

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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

ATKINSON & JUDD (A. L. C. Atkinson and Albert F. Judd, Jr.)—Office over Bishop & Co.'s bank, cor. Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts.

ACHI & JOHNSON (W. C. Achi and Enoch Johnson).—Office No. 10 West King St.; Tel. 584.

FRANCIS J. BERRY, Attorney-at-Law.—Removed to cor. King and Bethel Sts.; Rooms 2 and 3.

FRANCIS M. BROOKS.—Room 9, Spreckels building, Fort St.

ALYD A. DICKEY.—King and Bethel Sts.; Tel. 806; P. O. box 736.

FREDERICK W. JOB.—Suite 515, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul General for States of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

CHAR. F. PETERSON.—15 Kaahumanu St.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEO. J. AUGUR, Homeopathic Practitioner.—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, Beretania St., nearly opp. Methodist church; office hours 10 to 12 a. m.; 3 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.; Tel. 733.

LAUREL S. CLEVELAND, M.D.—Office 1082 King St.; hours 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.; Tel. 639.

DR. W. J. GALBRAITH.—Practice limited to surgery and gynecology; office and residence, Hawaiian Hotel.

DR. A. GORDON HODGINS.—Office and residence, Gedge Cottage, corner Richards and Hotel Sts.; office hours 9 to 11, 2 to 4, 7 to 8; Tel. 953.

DR. T. MITAMURA.—Office 530 Nuuanu St.; Tel. 664; P. O. box 842; residence 524 Nuuanu St.; office hours 8 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m.

T. B. CLAPHAM.—Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Office Hotel Ahi; calls, day or night, promptly answered; specialties, obstetrics and dentures.

DR. TOMIZO KATSUNUMA.—Veterinary Surgeon. Skins diseases or all kinds a specialty. Office room 11, Spreckels Bldg., hours 9 to 4; Tel. 674; residence Tel. 1093.

DENTISTS.

MR. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakea St., three doors above Masonic Temple, Honolulu; office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. C. B. HIGH.—Philadelphia Dental College 1892; Masonic Temple; Tel. 813.

DR. H. HUDDY, D.S.—Fort St., opposite Catholic Mission; hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. A. C. WALL, DR. O. E. WALL.—Office hours 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Day Bldg., Beretania St.

BROKERS.

A. J. CAMPBELL.—Office Queen St., opposite Union Feed Co.

G. J. FALK.—Member Honolulu Stock Exchange; room 301 Judd Bldg.

WILLIAM SAVIDGE.—Real Estate in all parts of the islands bought or sold; No. 210 Fort St.; Maine ny Bk.

JOHN H. SOPER.—Stock and Bond Broker, 114 Merch St.

ARCHITECTS.

GEARDSLEE & PAGE, Architects and Builders.—Office Rooms 2-4, Arlington Annex, Honolulu, H. I.; sketches and correct estimates furnished at short notice; Tel. 229; P. O. box 778.

HOWARD & TRAIL, Architects.—Suite 7, Model Block, Fort St.; Tel. 929.

DR. G. TRAPHAGEN.—223 Merchant St., between Fort and Lakes; Tel. 124; Honolulu.

ENGINEERS.

CATTON, NEILL & CO., LTD.—Engineers, Electricians and Boiler-makers, Honolulu.

CHAS. V. E. DOVE, C.E.—Surveyor and Civil Engineer; office Campbell Bldg., upstairs (next to Bishop & Co. Bank) P. O. box 421; orders taken for typewriting.

JAMES T. TAYLOR, M. Am. Soc. C. E.—Consulting Hydraulic Engineer; 206 Judd Bk., Honolulu.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN.—Stenographer and Typist, Melbourn Bldg., Fort St.; Tel. 144.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MUSIC.

COOK'S MUSIC SCHOOL WILL open on Monday, Feb. 26th. The Love building has never been infected and the Board of Health did not require it to be fumigated.

ANNIS MONTAGUE TURNER.—Vocal Studio, "Mignon," 720 Beretania St.

CONTRACTORS.

J. A. BUTTERFIELD.—Contractor and Builder. Store and office fittings, shop and repair work; Bell Tower Bldg., Union St.; Tel. 702.

H. K. MEEMANO & CO.—Contractors and Builders, Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; all work neatly done; office Fort St., back of High School, Honolulu.

WM. T. PATY.—Contractor and Builder. Store and office fitting; brick, wood or stone building; shop Palace Walk; residence Wilder Ave., near Kewalo.

OPTICIANS.

S. E. LUCAS, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.—Will be located, during the quarantine period of Block 10, at H. W. Foster & Co.'s, 209 Hotel St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONOLULU MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Room 10 Spreckels Bldg., Fort St.; J. H. MacPherson, Mgr.; Collections a Specialty; PROMPT REMITTANCES; NO FEE CHARGED UNLESS COLLECTION IS MADE.

MRS. ARLEIGH.—Formerly art embroiderer for Sharpless Bros., Philadelphia, will give lessons in all kinds of Art Embroidery, Marie Antoinette, Flemish, and Point Lace at B. F. Ehlers & Co., second floor. Orders taken.

MRS. B. F. McCALL.—Latest designs in Tailor-Made Evening, Dinner Gowns, and Wedding Trousseau, 73 Beretania St.

J. MORGAN.—Opal Merchant, Jeweler and Lapidary; Opal Cutting a Specialty; No. 2 School St., near bridge.

DR. A. C. POSEY.—Specialist for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases and Catarrh; Masonic Temple; hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

P. SILVA.—Agent to take acknowledgments to instruments, district of Kona, Oahu; at W. C. Achi's office, King St., near Nuuanu.

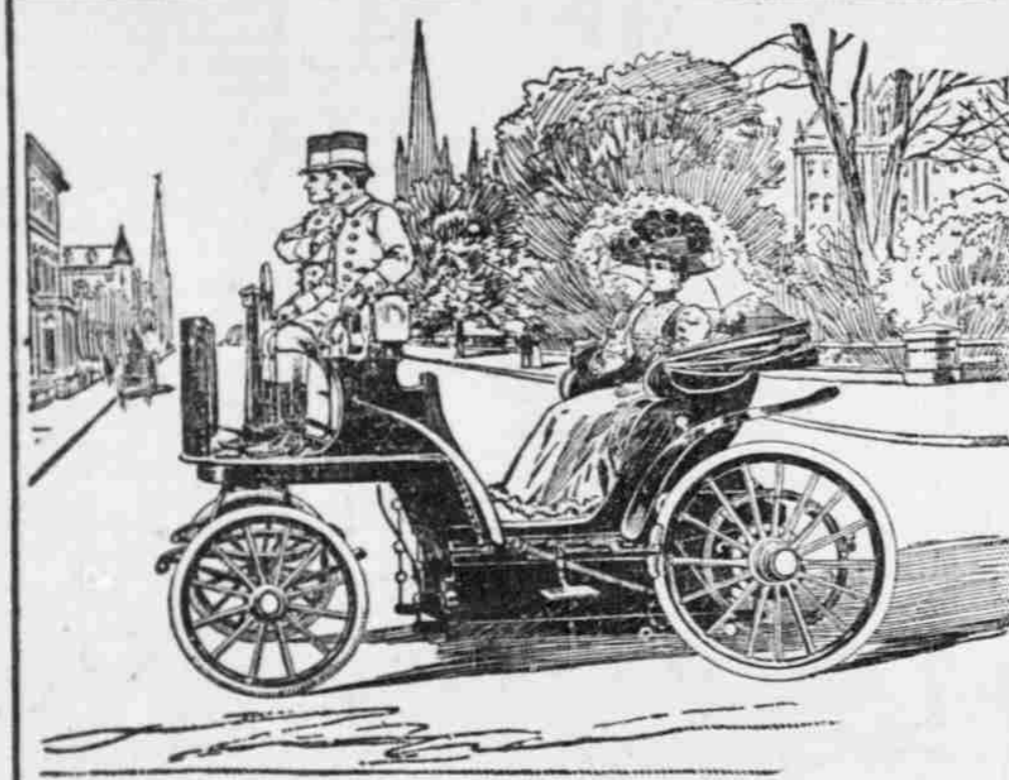
TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII.—Price 60c; beautifully illustrated. For sale by all newsmen.

WAR NEWS VIA KAUAI.

Latest Intelligence Received in a Letter—No Papers.

The Kauai steamers arrived yesterday without bringing the late San Francisco papers expected. The only news obtainable was from a letter received by Mr. Scott of Canton, Neil & Co. Through an inadvertence on his part his statements to the evening papers regarding the news contained in the letter received by him from Mr. Freese, chemist of Makaweli plantation, were not exactly according to the text of the letter.

The following is from the letter as read by Mr. Scott to an Advertiser reporter: "The San Francisco papers of February 11th received on the Charles Nelson state that Buller has been forced back across the Tugela river again."



HOW UP-TO-DATE SOCIETY RIDES.

Modish people in New York showed unusual interest in this year's bicycle show because of its automobile features. The display of the horseless carriage at Madison Square Garden was certainly attractive. The vehicles ranged from the heavy truck to the light, handsome and snappy tourist built for the lady whose husband or papa has a large bank account. Manufacturers' representatives, in full dress, explained and explained their goods to men wearing high hats and women in tailor-made suits and rich furs. The bicycle was by no means neglected, but its votaries presented a more democratic appearance. There are some well turned out in the automobile line in New York, but the coming summer will undoubtedly see the number greatly increased.

THE HOTEL STABLES

Dr. Wood's Reply to the Committee.

MATCH MAY BE LIGHTED

Board Says Its Policy is Consistent—Public Opinion Expresses Itself in Interviews.

In reply to the letter from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee received by the Board of Health and published in the Advertiser yesterday morning, concerning the Hotel Stables, President C. B. Wood, after the Board had met yesterday afternoon, sent the following communication to the committee:

S. M. Ballou, Esq., Secretary Citizens' Sanitary Committee.—Sir: Your valuable communication of February 22d, citing reasons why in the opinion of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee the Hotel Stables should be burned forthwith, has been received. In reply, allow me to express the Board's gratification upon the assurance that "the Citizens' Sanitary Committee does not assume to dictate to the Board of Health as to what its course of action shall be in individual matters coming before it."

The argument of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee appears to be that in previous cases the Board has condemned and promptly destroyed property suspected of infection by plague, without any direct proof of infection, and has in addition destroyed neighboring property because of its proximity to the suspected locality, and that this course has prevailed repeatedly and become a settled policy of the Board, and that therefore no variation from this policy should be allowed. Further, it is argued, that in the case of the Hotel Stables the evidence of infection is more conclusive than in many previous cases, some of which are cited as examples.

In reply, allow me to state that the Board has in no instance ordered the destruction of property without first making a careful survey of the premises and weighing all the evidence which could be obtained as to infection. In a great majority of the cases the evidence has shown that at least one person has been sick upon the premises for several days; that he slept upon the premises; that floors, furnishings, clothing, soil and cesspools had become soiled through discharges. In many cases the person was found dead or dying upon the premises. Many of the cases occurred in a general district known to be infected. Where adjoining premises were included in the condemnation proceedings it was not alone because of proximity to an infected place, but also because of intimate connection through flooring, party walls, continuous roofs, back yards, piles of rubbish and old lumber, adjoining cesspools, common conditions of filth and intimate association of inmates.

Referring to the four instances cited, as examples, allow me to correct several mistakes:

1. "There were only three cases of plague in and adjacent to the Ahi building in Block 10, on Nuuanu street, but the Board considered this

sufficient ground for condemning the entire block containing sixty buildings as 'being infected with plague,' and it was burned."

The Board has placed to Block 10, directly and indirectly, eight or ten cases of plague. The three cases referred to above were all found dead on the premises. Block 10 was, as proven by the reports of all the inspectors who went through it, one of the most insanitary in the city, and the close crowding of the buildings and sheds, cesspools, privies, stables and kitchens, together with the intimate connection of all, through rotten flooring on the ground and dark, narrow passages, made the task of disinfecting any portion except a few brick buildings, by any other means than fire, utterly hopeless. In this seething mass of filth were living between 1,200 and 2,000 human beings.

2. "L. Ahlo's store, on Nuuanu street and Chaplain lane, was condemned and burned. The reason was that it was across the street from the Ahi premises, and two doors mauka of a building previously destroyed and in which there had been a plague case."

Ahlo's store was "across the street" from Block 10, just described, and two doors from a house in which a man was found an hour before death from plague, after, no one knows, how many days' illness, and no one can find out, after how much contamination of soil in the neighborhood. This was not the first, but the second, case to occur in this block of houses.

Subsequent history has shown that had the Board been omnipotent in its wisdom, it would have destroyed the whole of this block, No. 19, at that time.

3. "One case in the block east of Kaumakapili Church, bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu and Kukui streets, caused the condemnation and destruction of every building therein, although some of them were upwards of 500 feet away."

The locality above described was in Block 15, the block which furnished more cases of plague than any other in the quarantined district—some seventeen, I believe, in all. It was also "across the street" from Block 10 and a perfect exodus of people with their personal effects had occurred from Blocks 9, 10 and 11 into this Block 15. 4. "A native died of plague in building on Liliha street, near Kuakini street. There was no positive evidence, but it was believed by the Board that several days prior thereto and before he was sick, he had slept for two or three nights in a building at the corner of Liliha and King streets. On the strength of this the Board of Health was given in favor of destruction, not only of this building, but a large Chinese stable adjacent thereto and several other buildings in the same yard, but some distance removed from the supposedly infected building."

The native above referred to, Kahakili, a boatboy, was not feeling well when he left the pilot's office, upon the last night upon which he worked. He was next heard of about five days later at the house on Liliha street, where he was found in an advanced stage of plague. He had been in the house only two days. It was proven to the satisfaction of the Board by evidence gathered by Mr. A. W. Carter, that during the other three days he had lived and slept in a room in the building occupied by the above mentioned Chinese laundry stable, and had used a privy in common with the other persons in the same and adjoining premises. As far as could be learned, he had kept close to his room in contrast to his usual habits, and the inference was reasonable that he was sick in the premises for two or three days.

The Board has not departed from the "radical policy heretofore inaugurated" in condemning and destroying premises found, upon reasonable evidence, after investigation, to be infected by plague. In the instance under discussion the only announcement yet made that the Hotel Stables is "not to be burned" occurred in the headlines of the morning paper, and for this the Board respectfully declines responsibility.

Very respectfully yours,
C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Letter From Citizens' Sanitary Committee Read—Other Matters.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Health held a meeting in the Judiciary building. President Wood, Dr. Day and Messrs. Hatch, Smith, Lowrey and Cooper were present. The meeting opened as usual with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

This was followed by the reading of the resolutions adopted by the Board at its special meeting in the Pantheon block on Thursday morning. A little discussion took place in regard to the descriptions of some of the buildings in the Pantheon block; inasmuch as the records were not for temporary use but for permanent reference it was thought that the descriptions of the various properties should be explicit.

Freight Matters.

President Wood brought the matter of allowing certain freight to be shipped to the other islands before the Board and referred to a communication from H. Hackfeld & Co. asking permission to ship European dry goods to

the different plantations. H. Hackfeld & Co. were willing to comply with any requirements of the Board of Health. It was necessary the goods would be subjected to treatment by the Honolulu Health Works non-air-chamber disinfectors. The plantations, many of them, were in need of dry goods for their laborers. The board had been informed that tinned goods, after fumigation, were not salable, as the labels were spoiled and the tins discolored and people would not buy them as they considered them old goods. Consequently no tinned goods were being shipped from Honolulu to island ports.

Dr. Wood said that permission had been asked to ship coal to the different plantations. Several business men had waited upon him and represented that the McBryde, Kekaha and other plantations were sadly in need of coal. They could not pump water or keep their mills grinding until the fuel was forthcoming. The doctor had told these gentlemen that under certain conditions, coal could be shipped.

In the first place no vessels whatever would be allowed alongside the wharves. If permanent timbers were placed on the wharves, jutting out over the docks the requisite six feet, so as to keep the vessels from coming any nearer, and these timbers were prepared at the ends with tin pans in such a way as to prevent rats from getting aboard, then the vessels would be allowed to load and unload at the wharves.

If stevedores from the shore were used on clean ships, then the stevedores must have two suits of clothes; a clean suit to wear on board ship and another suit to put on when returning ashore. These men's ship clothes would have to be thoroughly disinfected, and the men themselves disinfected before they went aboard. Ships must continue to haul out fifteen or twenty feet from the wharves at night and the most rigid quarantine rules would have to be observed. Clean ships could land men to other clean ships. Dr. Wood went on to say:

"As long as there is any communication between the Islands at all there is some risk of infection being carried from this port to the other Islands. If it were feasible, the best thing to do would be to stop all inter-island communication. When the plague first broke out here, I did this, thinking that at least in two or three weeks' time the trouble would be over. But as things went on and cases of plague continued to crop up here and there in all parts of the city, it became a question of starvation on some of the other Islands or the small risk of conveying plague. They had to have food and we have to send it to them. Every possible precaution is taken to do away with the possibility of any infection being carried from Honolulu to the other Islands. I wish we had some appliance for thoroughly disinfecting the holds of vessels; especially of the large steamers that come here from Oriental ports. The plague is in Hongkong and parts of China; it is also in Australia, and it seems to be making a trip around the world. We have to be very careful and yet with all our care there is some danger, for we have to have food, and it is impossible to entirely cut this port off from all communication with foreign ports or even with the other Islands."

Mr. Hatch: "I think we ought to take some steps to secure an appliance that would effectively fumigate the holds of vessels, especially of the large Oriental steamers. It should not be a question of expense; it is a question of necessity and the safety of the community."

Disinfecting Plant.

Upon motion of Mr. Hatch, seconded by Mr. Smith, it was unanimously resolved by the Board that the President be authorized to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of securing a proper and effective disinfecting plant, suitable for disinfecting the holds of all vessels coming here from plague ports, and to report back to the Board on the matter.

President Wood then appointed Dr. Day and G. W. Smith as that committee.

Mr. Smith: "It seems to me that it is somewhat inconsistent that we should allow the shipping of wines and liquors to the other Islands when we shut down on certain foodstuffs that are a great deal more necessary. I think that salmon and beef in casks should be allowed on the list; the casks are perfectly tight and can be washed in vinegar and so disinfected."

Mr. Cooper: "Why cannot tinned goods from America be shipped to the other Islands?"

Mr. Smith: "I have felt that there was some inconsistency in my being allowed to ship drugs, when the bottles and containers were generally packed in sawdust or some other similar material; although I have, of course, been just as careful in the matter as possible."

Dr. Wood: "As far as shipping goods contained in bottles and tins is concerned, there is absolutely no danger, for they are submerged in a wash containing very strong disinfectants. Fumigation may not be perfectly satisfactory, but disinfection by submersion is absolutely sure. Of course, there are a few cases of unreliable parties shipping goods that have not been properly disinfected, but it is impossible to guard against everything of that kind. I am satisfied that such cases are very few. When they occur and we find it out, they will not occur again, as far as the parties who have offended are concerned."

"We can't allow shipments of certain things in certain necessary in-

stances without being besieged by a host of other applications to ship the same thing. There are numerous difficulties to contend with, and we are bound to be most strict in our measures. As far as the shipment of liquors are concerned, as I said before, the submersion of a bottle in a wash of strong disinfectant does away with any possibility of infection."

The Travel Question.

Mr. Cooper: "Would it not be perfectly safe to permit certain persons travelling on this Island, I do not mean laborers, but the better class of people?"

Dr. Wood: "I was thinking something about that just before the last three cases of plague broke out; but when those cases appeared I decided it was not advisable by any means to allow travel of any kind. If we allow one person the privilege to go from place to place on Oahu, we will have to permit everybody. Even if we limit it, in necessary cases, we will find that a vast number will persuade themselves that it is necessary for them to take advantage of the situation."

Sanitary Committee's Letter.

President Wood then read the communication from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee relative to the Hotel Stables and other matters, which was published in full in yesterday's Advertiser. Dr. Wood mentioned the fact that the letter appeared in the Advertiser before he had received it. After the reading of the letter from the committee, Dr. Wood read a letter in reply, which he had prepared, and which appears at the head of this article, in full.

Mr. Hatch: "The members of the Board appreciate very highly the approval of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee and regret their dissatisfaction. At the same time the committee's views are from one side of the case only and would not influence the Board at all in its consideration of the matter."

"The Board deeply appreciates the valuable assistance which the Sanitary Committee has rendered it and they value their assistance more than their approval. The committee seems to lose sight of the judicial element of the Board altogether. The Board is a body whose functions are judicial in their nature. It has to weigh the facts. An irresponsible man could not do that. The Board is a responsible body."

The inquiry was made by one of the members if it would be possible to ascertain where in Kakaako or Pauoa valley, Ah Hung, (the plague victim who had formerly worked at the Hotel Stables) had been living. If this were determined it would enable the Board to decide further in the matter. The Citizens' Committee could help the Board very much in this. Would not their inspectors' reports show where Ah Hung had been and where he possibly became infected? Any assistance which the newspapers could give the Board in tracing this man's movements would be appreciated. The reporters were all over town, perhaps they might be able to throw some light on the subject.

Dr. Wood: "I have asked the assistance of the Sanitary Committee. I asked them very early in the case. Mr. Thurston could give me no information, through his sub-inspectors in regard to the whereabouts of the place where Ah Hung had been staying, either in Kakaako or Pauoa valley. I also asked the assistance of the police and I have here two communications on the matter from the Marshal Brown."

Dr. Wood here read the letter from the Marshal in which the latter stated that he had made thorough investigations both in Kakaako and in Pauoa valley, without success.

Mr. Hatch: "I appreciate the work of the committee thoroughly; there is yet a chance of their helping us to trace Ah Hung's movements."

"As to the destruction of the Hotel Stables, it is not a question of our reconsidering any former decision. We have said nothing of burning, nor did we say that we were not going to burn them. As for burning, the mere burning of the place would amount to very little. I think that the question of the damage to a business should be considered a little."

Mr. Cooper: "If there is no evidence that the stables are infected it would be wrong to burn them; until we get that evidence we have no right to act hastily in the matter."

Dr. Wood: "There would be no justice in acting hastily in the matter. It is our duty to find if possible, the other places where Ah Hung stayed. We must find out where the infection came from. The post-mortem examination of the body of Ah Hung showed that infection was not from the soil. There were no femoral buboes. Ah Hung may have become infected in some place of which we have no knowledge whatever. He may have got it in Kakaako, or in Pauoa valley, or he even might have been staying with Ah Chong (the King street and Walcott turn victim) the night previous to his turning up at the Hotel Stables. That is not at all impossible. Ah Hung and Ah Chong may have taken the disease in the same place. If we act hastily and without proper judgment and investigation and rush into the destruction of property, we may have to answer for damages. Why, I even heard it rumored that Ah Hung had become infected in the Weaver block; it was only a rumor with no foundation. I told the man who informed me

(Continued on Page 3.)